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N. E. FARMER.

THE ECONOMY OF AGRICULTURE.

There is no subject less understood nor more generally mistaken than this; nor any more essential to the prosperity of agriculture. Sufficient to afford matter for an entire treatise, it cannot be embraced by a short chapter. But a short chapter may put minds upon the track, able to unfold its involutions with every branch of agriculture, and more especially to disclose its value.

Diminutions of comforts, necessaries and expense, are too often mistaken for the means of producing the ends they obstruct; and the rapacity which starves, frequently receives the just retribution of a disappointment, begotten by a vicious mode of avoiding it. From the master down to the meanest utensil, the best capacity for fulfilling the contemplated ends, is invariably the best economy; and the same reasoning which demonstrates the bad economy of a shattered loom, will demonstrate the bad economy of a shattered constitution, or an imperfect state of body. The cottagers who inflict upon themselves and their families the discomforts of cold houses, bad bedding, and insufficient clothing, to acquire wealth, destroy the vigor both of the mind and body, necessary for obtaining the contemplated end, at which, of course, they can never arrive. The farmer who starves his laborers, is a still greater sufferer. He loses the profits produced by health, strength and alacrity; and suffers the losses caused by disease, weakness and dejection. In like manner, the more perfect the more profitable are working animals and implements, and every saving by which the capacity of either to fulfil their destiny in the best manner, is diminished, terminates with certainty in some portion of loss, and not unfrequently in extravagant waste. Even the object of manuring is vastly affected by the plight of those animals by which it is aided.

A pinching, miserly system of agriculture may indeed keep a farmer out of a prison, but it will never lodge him in a palace. Great profit depends on great improvements of the soil, and great improvements can never be made by penurious efforts. The discrimination between useful and productive, and useless and barren expenses, contains the agricultural secret for acquiring happiness and wealth. A good farmer will sow the first with an open hand, and eradicate every seed of the other.

Liberality constitutes the economy of agriculture, and perhaps it is the solitary human occupation, to which the adage, "the more we give, the more we shall receive," can be justly applied.—Liberality to the earth in manuring and culture is the fountain of its bounty to us. Liberality to laborers and working animals is the fountain of their profit. Liberality to domestic brutes is the fountain of manure. The good work of a strong team causes a profit beyond the bad work of a weak one, after deducting the additional expense of feeding it; and it saves moreover half the labor of a driver, sunk in following a bad one. Liberality in warm houses, produces health, strength and comfort; preserves the lives of a multitude of domestic animals; causes all animals to thrive on less food; and secures from damage all kinds of crops. And liberality in the utensils of husbandry, saves labor to a vast extent, by providing the proper tools for doing the work both well and expeditiously.

Foresight is another item in the economy of agriculture. It consists in prepering work for all weather, and doing all work in proper weather, and at proper times. The climate of the United States makes the first easy, and the second less difficult than in most countries. Ruinous violations of this important rule are yet frequent, from temper and impatience. Nothing is more common than a persistence in plowing, making hay, cutting wheat, and other works, when a small delay might have escaped a great loss, and the labor employed to destroy, would have been employed to save.—Crops of all kinds are often planted or sown at improper periods or unseasonably, in relation to the state of the weather, to their detriment or destruction, from the want of an arrangement of the work on a farm, calculated for doing every species of it precisely at the periods and in the seasons most likely to enhance its profit.

A third item in the economy of agriculture is not to kill time by doing the same thing twice over. However laboriously at work, we are doing nothing during one of the operations, and frequently worse than nothing, on account of the double detriment of tools, teams and clothing. The losses to farmers occasioned by this error, are prodigious under every defective system of agriculture. Shifts and contrivances innumerable are resorted to for saving time, by bad and perishable work, at an enormous loss of future time, until at length the several fragments of time thus destroyed, visibly appear spread over a farm, in the form of ruined houses, fences, orchards and soil; demonstrating that every advantage of such shifts is the parent of many disadvantages, and that a habit of finishing every species of work in the best mode, is the best economy.

The high importance of this article of agricultural economy, demands an illustration. Let us suppose that dead wood fencing will consume ten per centum of a farmer's time, which supposition devotes about thirtysix days in the year to that object: it would cost him five whole years in fifty. If his farm afforded stone, and his force could in one whole year make his enclosures of that lasting material, he would save four whole years by this more perfect operation, exclusive of the benefits gained by a longer life, or transmitted to his posterity. If his farm did not furnish stone, as live fences can be made with infinitely less labor than stone, his saving of time would be greater by raising them, but the donation to posterity less from their more perishable nature. It seems to me that the time necessary to rear and repair live fences, is less than one tenth of that consumed by those of dead wood. By doing this article of work in a mode thus surpassing the present miserable fencing shifts in use, our farmers would gain the enormous profit of four years and a half in fifty. Time constitutes profit or loss in agriculture, and many other employments. Such an enormous loss is itself sufficient to bankrupt the soil of a fine country.

I have selected a few items merely to attract the reader's attention to the economy of agriculture, that his own sagacity may pursue the subject beyond the limits assigned to these essays. It is one highly necessary to all practical men, and worthy of the minute consideration of the most profound mind; nor do I know one exhibiting to experience and talents a stronger invitation to make themselves useful.—"*Arator's*" *Essays.*

INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.

In these degenerate times, when indolence and "genteel loaferism" are so prevalent with a large proportion of the community—especially with those who do not feel the immediate *necessity* for personal exertions to procure a livelihood—it is gratifying to notice occasional instances of industry among men whose elevated station in society gives their example an important influence over all classes in society. Here are two instances, which we find going the rounds of the newspapers—instances which we wish with all our heart were more frequent than they are.

The Hon. Henry Clay, whose long continued public services and masterly eloquence have given him an enviable name in all quarters of the civilized world, in the course of some remarks in the United States Senate a few days since, used the following language:—

"His were not those lazy, luxurious habits of eating dinners when he should be eating his supper. He was not much of a physician, but he would undertake to say that if they would follow the practice adopted by himself, they would have little to fear from illness. He rose seldom later than 5 o'clock; he then took exercise, principally on horseback, for an hour or an hour and a half; he then made his toilette, took his breakfast, read the newspapers, and was ready to go to work. In connection with this, he always retired to bed at 10 o'clock; seldom later. If his friends would pursue this course, he would not only insure their health, but would engage to pay their physician's bill."

The paragraph following is from the pen of the Hon. Isaac Hill, formerly a Senator from New Hampshire in the U. S. Congress—for some years Governor of New Hampshire, and more recently Receiver General of the public moneys for the New England States. Gov. Hill is now editor of the "Farmer's Monthly Visitor," an agricultural paper of the first rank, and also editor of the "New Hampshire Patriot," a leading political newspaper in that State. Hear him, and follow his example:

"To save the time of our man to work in the garden, we are on hand at five in the morning to drive the cows one mile and a half to pasture. Out and back, it is three miles and occupies one hour.

This hour is more profitable for reflection than an hour of dozing over some book or newspaper before breakfast: it is a grand exercise both of mind and body. We gather the day's experience from every man we meet who has the wisdom to rise early: we are soothed with the carols of the robin, the lark and other birds, whose early music is wasted on the air while indolence is asleep. Reflection has a glorious opportunity; and as we write for two newspapers—for the farmer and the politician—we hope the early hours thus spent may please our readers as much as it fills our heart with gratitude to the Creator of such a world."

New Haven Farmer's Gaz.

From the Boston Cultivator.

ON RAISING WINTER RYE.

Mr Editor—As winter rye, in many of the towns of this State, is an important and profitable crop to the cultivator, and as I have seldom seen a communication on the best mode of producing it in your useful paper, I thought I would offer a few hints on the subject, growing out of forty years' experience and observation made on the practice of others.

Winter rye will grow in many of our back towns requiring but little labor, and frequently a good crop may be obtained without manure, and frequently the soil will be benefited by the operation of plowing and harrowing, especially in old bound out pasture land. One great reason why so many have poor stinted crops is, that they sow their seed at an improper season; and another is, that the ground sowed is not properly prepared: almost any kind of land will produce it, if not too wet and cold. I have seen fine crops grow on hard whortleberry hills, on sandy plains, and on the intervals of our large rivers. The most numerous failures of crops (in favorable seasons) I have witnessed, have been owing to plowing and sowing too late in the season: it is not uncommon to see a man plowing and sowing a hard tract of pasture land as late as October or November;—such a man may have the promise of a blessing, but it will not come in a crop of rye. Others commit a less error by sowing their seed in July, and if it should not head out the first season, they stand a better chance for a crop than the late sowers. Those who raise the best rye on old pasture ground, plow in June, with a good plough, turn small bushes, grass and weeds all under, let the ground take the benefit of the atmosphere until the twentieth or last of August, then harrow thoroughly, sow the seed half bushel or three pecks to the acre, then harrow again till the ground is well pulverized, and the seed well covered in the soil. Then fence off cattle, sheep, and every "creeping thing" that will eat rye, and if there is a failure of a crop, he will not have to bring his own negligence to account.

New burnt lands, and lands under cultivation, may be sown later, but if not sown before the middle of September, the rye will not till so well. An other advantage derived from sowing rye in August, is the opportunity it gives the farmer of seeding his land to grass at the same time, which will benefit his pasture enough to compensate for the exhaustion caused by the crop of rye.

Few farmers in this vicinity will attempt to grow wheat under the discouraging circumstances which at the present time exist among us. In the first place the soil is not naturally congenial to the growth of a wheat crop, and a preparation of it will be attended with greater expense than most farmers will be willing to incur, when the remuneration will be so uncertain. In the next place, wheat flour is and has been so cheap, and is likely to continue so, that there is not much doubt but the farmer would realize a greater profit from his labor in the cultivation of rye than of wheat, on the most of our soils.

A good crop of winter rye may be obtained from soil where wheat under the same culture would not pay for harvesting. I am confident that our soils are destitute of some principle or property beside lime, which is essential to the profitable cultivation of wheat, and either from want of skill or from our situation in regard to the sea coast, or some peculiarity of climate, or defect of soil, many farmers after repeated attempts have, for the want of success, directed their efforts to the culture of crops which promise them a better compensation. Still I hope every able farmer will experiment upon his soil, and discover, if possible, the ingredients which are lacking, and supply them, and fit his land for a profitable crop of wheat, and the public will consider him among the benefactors of the agricultural art.

The above observations in regard to wheat, are made with particular reference to a large proportion of towns in the county of Middlesex.

Wilmington, Mass., July 26, 1841. S. B.

☞Rye may be raised on very poor land if it be well tilled and sown as above directed; but wheat must have a rich soil. We think the poverty of our soils is one great reason why we cannot raise wheat to advantage. We must recruit them by cultivating grass and hay, and when they become rich enough we may grow wheat if we please.

Grass seed should be sown with the rye in pasture grounds by all means; the clover seed, however, should not be sown so late as September; it may be sown on the snow.

Lands are never made richer by taking off a crop of rye without applying manures. The bushes in a pasture may be killed, and more feed may be obtained for a year or two by ploughing, and taking off a crop of rye.

When grain is the prncipal object of the farmer he will be obliged to fence off that part of the field which he sows—but if his object is to enrich his pasture land, and to double his feed, he need not make any fence—his cattle may feed on the rye—and it will furnish them with an early bite in the spring. In this way he may make his lands richer without the use of manure.—Ed. Cult.

From the Western Farmer.

MEDIUM SIZED vs. LARGE HOGS.

Mr Editor—You are aware that I am now, and have been ever since 1820, extensively engaged in pork-packing in this city; and I feel that I may without presumption, lay claim to not a little experience in the business. It is fully as much to my interest, and that of every one else engaged in curing pork for market, as the interest of the farmer, that the very best breeds of hogs should be scattered over the country.

When I first entered into the business, the pork brought to us was produced from the same miserable race yet to be found through much the greater part of the West. It yielded us little lard, and the sides were unfit for mess or clear pork—too thin, and only fit for bacon. The first improvement we had was the little chunky China hog—a perfect mass of lard—hams light and too fat—though the waste of offal was trifling. The next we had was the large Warren county hog, requiring years to mature, and then coming to us of an enormous weight—great waste of offal—the hams too large and badly shaped, as was also the shoulder—and the sides, nevertheless of their great size, were thin in proportion. They were still a great improvement. The crosses of these and the Russia and Byfield, in the hands of some of the more judicious breeders, produced a very excellent hog, and we who were the purchasers, were anxious for any improvement on the unprofitable woods hogs usually raised.

Though as I have remarked, so long engaged in the business of packing, I had paid but little attention to the breeding of hogs, though always keeping a few of the best I could find, on my farm, and improving them to the best of my ability. It was not until some of the part-bred Berkshires were brought to us from Butler and Warren counties, that I was struck with the great improvement they were, on any thing I had yet seen. The perfect manner in which they were fattened—their extraordinary length of body, and the thickness of the side meat—their small, yet thick, fleshy shoulder—the great weight and handsome form of their hams—the great yield of lard, and little waste of offal, either of inside waste, or head and bone, proved to me that they were a something entirely different and altogether superior to any other breed within my knowledge. On making further inquiry respecting them, I found them equally advantageous to the farmer and drover, as to the pork packer. Prolific and easily kept; maturing early and fattening kindly to as great weights as were desirable; stamping their own character strongly on any other breed with which they might be crossed; and travelling well to any reasonably distant market.

I had before this been breeding hogs for sale, and seeing at a glance the great advantage it was going to be to me in my packing business, to have such a hog as the Berkshire in general use, I at once engaged in it largely.

True it is that I cannot give up my farm and my attention and capital, to the breeding of fine stock, without a prospect of making money by it; but that was the secondary object I had in view—my pork-packing business was of the first importance to me. I saw and dreaded the efforts that were made to introduce an extremely large hog into Kentucky, for I had about this time transferred my pork business to that State, and had gone to very great expense in erecting an extensive establishment back of Covington, and intended making my entire purchases in the State. We can make no use in this market, of animals weighing from 400 to 600 pounds, even though they may be well fatted. A hog of the proper form and quality of meat, that matures at ten or twelve months old, so as to fatten properly, and then weighs from 200 to 300 pounds, is the sort for which we will give the highest price, because it yields us the greatest profit. And most assuredly it will also pay the farmer best. We have no population to supply, that will consume large, coarse, indifferently cured meat. Our principal demand is for city and family use, both here and in the cities of the south and east. The ham is with us the most valuable part of the hog,

and the celebrity of those cured in Cincinnati is now great. This part must be heavy without being large—round, thick and plump—the flesh, though principally lean, yet marbled with fat. Next to the ham, the lard and side meat yield us the greatest return—the former must be abundant in quantity and fine-grained; which never is the case with any hog until he has somewhat matured: the latter must carry its thickness throughout, having no thin flanky parts; and must be fat. And last we rank the shoulder and the jowl.

Many of the Boston and Richmond dealers, and those from the other cities in the East and South, come here annually to have meat packed; they all prefer such a hog as I have described, and will buy no other if they can help it.

For my own part, and for my use for packing, I want neither an extravagantly large hog, nor yet a very small one. A hog that has to be fed two winters, never will pay first cost; if he can be had of sufficient size without wintering at all, so much the more profit. A spring pig killed in the fall at 200 pounds nett, will evidently pay better than if the same hog had been kept over winter, and reached the second fall 500 lbs. nett.

I have been speaking now as a pork-packer, not as a breeder; and what I have said, I say in all sincerity. I have no desire to injure the business of any other breeder of improved hogs, nor to prevent their continuing their improvements to as high a point as they please. But I do regret to see gentlemen of science and experience going back to a large, coarse hog, such as the Woburn, Irish Grazier, or Leicester, when they can procure a breed so infinitely superior—the *improved Berkshire.* JOHN MAHARD, Jr.

Cincinnati, July 5, 1841.

SIGNS OF A POOR FARMER.

He grazes his mowing land late in the spring. Some of his cows are much past their prime. He neglects to keep the dung and ground from the sills of his building. He sows and plants his land till it is exhausted, before he thinks of manuring. He keeps too much stock, and many of them are unruly. He has a place for nothing, and nothing in its place. If he wants a chisel or a hammer, he cannot find it. He seldom does any thing in stormy weather, or in an evening. You will often, perhaps, hear of his being in the bar-room, talking of hard times. Although he has been on a piece of land twenty years, ask him for grafted apples, and he will tell you he could not raise them, for he never had any luck. His indolence and carelessness subject him to many accidents. He loses cider for want of a hoop. His plow breaks in his hurry to get in his seed in season, because it was not housed; and in harvest, when he is at work on a distant part of his farm, the hogs break into his garden, for want of a small repair in his fence. He always feels in a hurry, yet in his busiest day he will stop and talk till he has wearied your patience. He is seldom neat in his person, and generally late at public worship. His children are late at school, and their books are torn and dirty. He has no enterprise, and is sure to have no money, or if he must have it, makes great sacrifices to use it; and as he is slack in his payments, and buys altogether on credit, he purchases every thing at a dear rate. You will see the smoke come out of his chimney long after day-light in winter. His horse-stable is not daily cleansed, nor his horse curried. Boards, shingles, and clapboards are to be seen off his buildings, month after month, without being replaced, and his windows are full of rags. He feeds his hogs and horses with whole grain. If the lambs die, or the wool comes off his sheep, he does not think it is for want of care or food. He is generally a great borrower, and seldom returns the thing borrowed. He is a poor husband, a poor father, a poor neighbor, a poor citizen, and a poor christian.—*Balt. Far.*

CROPS.

The wheat harvest, it may now be confidently said, will yield more than an average crop, notwithstanding partial failures in Virginia, in Pennsylvania, and in this State. Small parcels of the new crop at the South have already come into market, and have been sold for from 118 to 125 cents a bushel. The product of the United States in bread, corn and other vegetable food, is thus stated in the recent census:

Bushels	Wheat raised in the U. S.	76,174,849
Do.	Rye,	17,037,600
Do.	Indian Corn,	297,855,658
Do.	Oats,	106,376,192
Do.	Buckwheat,	6,952,326
Do.	Barley,	3,848,149
Do.	Potatoes,	101,981,439

From the data here furnished, making a fair allowance for the States and Territories not included in the statement, it appears that nearly four bushels and a half of wheat are raised for each inhabitant; of other grain, nearly thirty bushels to each inhabitant; and of potatoes, about six bushels and a half to each inhabitant—making an aggregate of fortyone bushels of grain and potatoes to each inhabitant, including men, women and children, bond and free. From such a surplus, it is obvious there will be much ready for export, if any opening should offer.—*New York American.*

Kidney Worms.—There is not now the slightest excuse for any farmer allowing his hogs to die from this disease. In addition to the testimony of Drs. Kirtland and Martin, and of others who have proved it, we can add our own:—a few days', or if needful, a few weeks' feeding on *corn boiled in ley,* will cure almost any case of kidney worm. Where the dragging of the hind quarters is occasioned by this complaint, there is not a doubt but this will effect a cure. The cruel process of cutting into the flesh of the back over the kidneys, and pouring in spirits of turpentine, even were it a certain cure, may thus be dispensed with.—*Southern Planter.*

In 1790, the wheat grown in Great Britain was only 14,000 bushels; in 1830, the crop was estimated at 100,000,000 bushels. This is about 24,000,000 more than all the wheat grown in the United States at the last census.

New wheat has been contracted for at Rochester, N. Y., at $1 per bushel. The price for several years, has been from 1 50 to $2.

The firmest friendships have been formed in mutual adversity, as iron is most strongly united by the fiercest flame.—*Lacon.*

Relive the unfortunate and you relieve yourself.

For the N. E. Farmer.

TURNIPS AMONG CORN—AGAIN.

Mr Putnam—Dear Sir—You are right. There *was* a mistake in my MS. By recurring to the epistle of my correspondent, I find that the average yield, as there stated, was *sixtythree* bushels of corn to the statute acre; the *same* quantity, precisely, having been harvested from the acre that produced the ninetysix bushels of turnips, as from that which produced only corn.

Nor do I think this an unusual result, except, perhaps, in cases where the corn is planted close together, and where the draft upon the vegetative powers of the soil is thereby rendered greater, it may be, than it can bear. In such cases, the sowing of turnips, or, indeed, the admixture of any other vegetables, would be highly injudicious and absurd.

But where the soil is in good heart and the corn planted in hills from three to four feet asunder, and free from weeds, we have every reason to believe that a tolerable crop of English turnips may be grown on the interstices between the rows, without essential injury to the corn.

Even if the corn should be somewhat injured, the turnips would more than repay the damage, probably; and in case of early frost, or the destruction of the corn by any other untoward cause, they would then fill up the gap better, and to a much greater extent, than could be done in any other way. Truly yours, H. D. W.

Windham, Me., Aug. 12, 1841.

From the New Genesee Farmer.

PRESERVING PORK.

Messrs Editors—The following hints respecting the preservation of pork, may be useful to some of your readers.

It is generally the practice of farmers, I believe, to scald their old brine, before putting it on their pork; and so absolutely necessary is it supposed to be, by most people, that nothing short of the price of their pork, would induce them to use their old brine without first scalding it. Now, allow me confidently to say that the idea is erroneous, and the practice entirely useless. If your old brine is sweet and good, and has kept your old pork good, depend upon it, it will keep the new. For what possible reason is there to suppose that brine which will keep old pork, will not keep new also? It may be said that the brine is full of matter which it has received from the old pork. True it is, and therefore it cannot extract the best juices of the new.—For eight successive years I assisted in putting down pork, and pouring upon it the same brine, without being once scalded; and the older the brine, the sweeter and better was the pork.—The brine was always sweet, and had plenty of salt at the bottom. The pork was laid down in the usual manner, with salt, and the old brine poured back upon it. The advantages are, having better pork, besides a saving of labor and trouble.

P.

The most simple and perfect cure for the effects of the poison from the sting of a bee, is to wet a piece of indigo and rub on the spot—this will immediately relieve the pain, if applied soon, and prevent the swelling. The juice of a raw onion is also said to be equally efficacious.

MR FRENCH'S FARM, BRAINTREE.

Every reader of our columns is familiar with the name of B. V. French, Esq., of Braintree. This gentleman is one of the most attentive friends of both Horticulture and Agriculture. On Tuesday of last week, we enjoyed his hospitality and viewed his farm. Mr F. having devoted many years to mercantile pursuits in the city, procured a farm in his native town, and is now investing in the soil of Braintree a portion of the profits of his former traffickings.

Should one ask us whether this gentleman makes farming profitable, we might reply, that we asked him whether he could sell his place for as much as his stone walls have cost him? He doubted whether he could; and we doubt too. But notwithstanding our presumption that he does not find the farm a source of income, we are fully ready to give him much praise as an improver of the soil and an agriculturist.

The soil of that part of Braintree in which Mr F. resides, is clayey and rocky. After the many large rocks are taken out, both soil and subsoil appear to be clay, well mixed with small stones: we may call it clayey gravel. It is heavy and hard to work, retentive and strong. Great expense is required for clearing and plowing it. On one side of the farm, Mr French has six contiguous fields of from two to four acres each regularly and conveniently laid out, surrounded by most substantial walls. This land, all of it, three or four years since was in its natural state. Now the most of it is well and smoothly laid down to grass, with not a bush or stone to be seen. We are not aware that there was any thing peculiar in the process of subduing; but one expedient for draining deserves mention, and in many places it can be profitably imitated. The land has a gentle slope—and under the wall is a trench three feet deep, filled with small stones, which affords a passage for the superfluous waters. The fertility of these retentive lands is doubtless much increased by this kind of drain.

The tilled land upon the farm is very free from weeds, and the crops are luxuriant. We have not seen better promise of corn in any field this season, and the potatoes and ruta baga are the *best* we have met with. All bear the marks of generous manuring and good care. The farm, excepting the six new fields above named, is richly stocked with trees of the best varieties of apples and pears. Many of them are at their best age, while many more are beginning to bear. These too exhibit the marks of faithful attention and care.—In the poultry yard we found the peaches and plums; here the borer and the curculio will find it difficult to run the gauntlet.—In the hog yards we found about twenty pure Berkshires; and whatever may be the merits of them when subjected to the knife, we certainly never before saw an equal number of swine at any one place, of as great beauty as these possess. Well supplied with sea-weed and muck, they were busily performing the labor required of them.—In the barn, which has been recently repaired, we found the arrangements for the cattle uncommonly airy and comfortable;—beneath the necks of the cattle, instead of a timber in which to fix the poles for the tie-up chains, we found a plank trough, about six inches square, and at each crib a hole was left uncovered, of sufficient size for the admission of the nose of the cow; this is the watering trough. The idea of having water where the cows can drink at their pleasure, is one that deserves attention. There can be little doubt that cows in milk will be much benefited by this arrangement.—In the pasture we found eight cows, generally bearing the marks of good milkers, and all showing that they are well kept. The milk is sold at the house.—The tool houses were the places most remarkable about the premises, and which surpassed all that we have seen elsewhere. They contain samples of nearly every kind of agricultural implement. All are in their places and in good condition. Order and neatness pervade the whole establishment.

Horticulture and floriculture are sufficiently attended to, for producing all the desirable fruits and flowers.

One who frees the hard and bushy soil from its obstructions to the plow, and who makes tons and scores of tons of hay grow where rocks and bushes held full possession, erects a monument to his own enterprise; renders himself a public benefactor, and may well take pleasure in the conquests he has made.

But while we name our host of the day as one whose example does good to the cause of agriculture, we cannot forget that hundreds are ready to say this man of ample means cannot be copied by the poor man; if common farmers tread in his steps, they will soon be ruined. This may be true; and yet common farmers may be benefited by his doings. Our thoughts upon this point sometimes run thus:—*Gentlemen farmers* are often sneered at by the *workers* upon the soil. These men of the striped frock suppose that they are the masters of the art of husbandry, and that the fine broadcloth coat covers the back of only theorisers and ignoramuses in agriculture. All this is perfectly natural, and the supposition is partly, at least, correct. The hard working man, who has for years been a busy tiller of the soil, understands well the processes of tillage which are common in his neighborhood, and generally knows how to plan so as to make both ends of his accounts meet. But he generally goes in a beaten track; he learns nothing which others have not long known, and he imparts no information to the agricultural community. He may be a worthy man and a good farmer. But he is less likely to make valuable discoveries in agriculture and horticulture, than is the man of property and taste,—the gentleman farmer—who often incurs expenses which the farm does not repay—who often tries experiments—who derives pleasure not less from learning how a new theory will work in practice, than from a profitable crop. This class of men are public benefactors; their successes and their failures are watched by the neighbors, so that farmers of limited means get at the results of experiments without being obliged to incur the expenses necessary for making them.

Now what we ask of the *common* farmer is, that he do not *ridicule* the *gentleman* farmer. He may be well satisfied that the theoriser, the schemer, the experimenter, is expending many a dollar for which he will never get back nine-pence; he may be convinced that it would not do for him or for his poor neighbors to farm in the same way; but it does not follow from this that the man of property may not be gratifying a laudable desire to gain and to impart new and valuable knowledge of the science and art of agriculture; it does not follow that he should be ridiculed, and that his judgment as a farmer should be held in contempt. His purposes and yours may be different; you are farming to get a living or make money; he farms for pleasure; and finds much of his pleasure in trying new things, and in adopting modes which he knows as well as you do, will not be profitable in a pecuniary point of view. Let him gratify his taste; and when his modes of doing things give you a valuable hint, make use of it gladly and thankfully; but wherein he makes farming a too costly operation, avoid copying his processes.

PRESERVATION OF THE FERTILITY OF SOILS.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Register:

Nothing can be more important to the interest of agriculture, than a correct understanding of the means by which the natural fertility of soils may be preserved, and such as have been deteriorated by injudicious husbandry may be renovated. You have rendered a very important service to the most useful of all sciences, by your Essay on Calcareous Manures. I propose in this letter, to make some desultory remarks upon the same subject; and shall be much gratified if I shall be able to throw the smallest light upon a question of so much interest.

Sir H. Davy, in his Agricultural Chemistry, says, "the earths, and even the earthy carbonates have a certain degree of chemical attraction for many of the principles of vegetable and animal substances." That, "in most of the black and brown rich vegetable moulds, the earths seem to be in combination with a peculiar extractive matter, afforded during decomposition of vegetables. In the extract quoted by you at page 30, he seems to place the chemical energy of alumina and carbonate of lime, in preserving putrescent manures, upon an equality. I concur with you, that the powers of attracting and retaining these manures, possessed by these two earths, differ greatly in force. Taking for granted that carbonate of lime has a a very powerful chemical energy in attracting and retaining those elementary principles which are the appropriate food for plants, and that the other earths and earthy carbonates possess this power only in a slight degree it will readily appear why soils destitute of lime, in any state of combination, "cannot be improved durably or profitably by putrescent manures, without previously making them calcareous."

In a state of nature, soils are enriched mainly by the decomposition of vegetable matters on the surface of the earth. If these were to undergo a rapid decomposition, a considerable proportion of the elements, constituting the appropriate food of plants, would escape in the form of gas, and consequently be entirely lost. And hence, if the growing vegetable had derived its nutriment altogether from the soil, it would restore much less than it had extracted for its nourishment; and would exhaust instead of increasing its fertility. But in general, the decomposition of vegetable matter, on the surface of the earth, is so very slow and gradual, that but little loss occurs from that process. And as vegetables derive much of their nutriment from their atmosphere, the quantity of vegetable food restored to the earth, by their decomposition, commonly greatly exceeds that which has been drawn from the earth for their sustenance. In a state of nature the entire vegetable growth is left upon the soil. When this dies, and falls upon the earth, it becomes subject to the effects of dews and rain. These, before decomposition can take place, draw off from the vegetable matter an extract, which is thus carried down into the soil, and

only the more fibrous parts remain on the surface to undergo slow decomposition. And this also, when converted into mould, gives out an extract to rain water, and is thus carried down into the soil. Though that part of vegetable mould, which Berzelius terms *geine*, is directly but slightly soluble in water, yet it has been demonstrated by Th. de Saussure that the three constituent principles of vegetable mould "may be converted the one into the other, under the alternately preponderating influence of air and water." Thus vegetable extract, carbonaceous mould and geine may all, by the influence of air and water, be rendered soluble and be carried down into the earth. The extract of vegetable matter, mould and geine, which thus mingles with water and descends with it into the soil, is so slightly combined with it, that the earths and earthy carbonates, having a stronger attraction for it, will draw it off from the water and fix it in the soil. But these earths and earthy carbonates (if there be no lime present) will soon become saturated, and consequently can draw no more of these ingredients from the water. The quantity of food for vegetables laid up in store in the soil, would seem to be limited to the amount which it is capable of retaining in a state of combination. This is not great when lime, in some form of combination, is not present, but very considerable when it forms a component part of the soil. Hence the great difference in the capability of improving by vegetable and putrescent manures, soils which have and which have not lime as one of their ingredients, in some form of combination. When soils, destitute of lime in any state of combination, become completely saturated with those fertilizing elements which constitute the food of plants, it might be supposed the remainder would continue united with the water by which they were carried down into the soil. This would be true if there were any chemical attraction in the earths to fix and retain the water in combination with them, until the vegetable food could be drawn off by the spongelets of the growing plants. But such is not the fact. Water will rise to the surface of the earth, whence it will be carried off by evaporation and the absorbing power of the atmosphere. But it cannot carry with it the vegetable extract with which it was combined. The experiments made by Sir H. Davy upon grasses, as detailed in his Agricultural Chemistry, show that the extractive matter is always left as a residuum, upon boiling the decoction. Although water may bring back to the surface of the earth such portions of the vegetable extract as may not have been drawn from it by earths, having a stronger attraction for it than the water, yet it cannot be carried off by evaporation or absorption, and consequently it will be left at or near the surface of the soil. This deposite of vegetable extract is one of the causes why vegetable mould is most abundant at or near the surface of soils, and assists in producing "the black and brown rich vegetable mould," in which Davy says "the earths seem to be in combination with a peculiar extractive matter afforded during the decomposition of vegetables." Hence there would seem to be a continual accumulation of geine and other vegetable matters at and near the surface, so long as the quantity of such matters furnished by decaying vegetation exceeds that which was consumed by the growing plants. In the course of time, this accumulation of vegetable matter at the surface of the earth, would become very great if there were no means of carrying it off.—In calcareous soils there is a chemical agency, which exerts great energy in retaining and confining this superabundance of vegetable food, so that the accumulation becomes very considerable. But in soils which are destitute of calcareous earth, no such considerable accumulations are found. This is probably owing in part to the nature of the vegetable growth, which may be incapable of drawing much of its food from the atmosphere, and consequently the decaying vegetation may furnish no more vegetable matter to the soil than it drew from it for its own nourishment. But as exhausted lands, even in the poorest soil, when suffered to grow up in timber, are found to increase slowly in fertility, it follows as a necessary consequence, that in the course of time there would be a considerable accumulation of vegetable matter on the surface of the soil, unless some agency is at work to carry off the superabundance. What that agent is, and what are the best means of counteracting its effects, is an important inquiry. From the tenor of your "Essay on Calcareous Manures," it is obvious you suppose the effect is produced by certain vegetable acids neutralizing any lime which may formerly have composed one of the ingredients of the soil, and then combining with geine and other vegetable products, and thereby rendering them unfit for vegetable food for the more useful plants. If your views on this subject are correct, it would seem to follow that there is in fact no loss of vegetable food from the want of a soil to fix and retain it, but that it is only rendered inefficient in consequence of its combination with certain acids in the soil. And it would seem that if it were all retained in combination with acids, by the application of a due proportion of carbonate of lime the accumulated food of plants would immediately become available, and the soil be restored to the highest degree of fertility of which it was capable. These views are very encouraging and you have sustained them by such proofs and illustrations as to render them extremely probable.

The recent discovery of geine or humin, and the acid found under certain circumstances by the combination of oxygen with this base, seems to prove that the existence of an acid in a soil is not always prejudicial to the growth of useful vegetation. Professor Rennie, as quoted in your Essay, says "humic acid, however, which I may remark is not sour to the taste, readily combines with many of the substances found in soils and manures, and not only renders them, but itself also, easy to be dissolved in water, which in their separate state could not take place. In this way humic acid will combine with lime, potass and ammonia, in the form of humates, and the smallest portion of these will render it soluble in water and fit to be taken up by the spongelets of the root fibres."

He farther remarks, "It appears to have been from ignorance of the important action of the humic acid in thus helping to dissolve earthy matters, that the older writers were so puzzled to discover how lime and potass got into plants." Professor Rennie says *humin* or (as called by Berzelius) *geine*, is composed of carbon and hydrogen, and the addition of oxygen to this base to form humic or geic acid. This, I apprehend, can no more render it poisonous to plants than the addition of oxygen to carbon, thereby forming carbonic acid, can render that substance prejudicial to the growth of vegetation. This acid, so far from being prejudicial, is the principal source of the supply of food for vegetables from the atmosphere.

Berzelius says that "the carbonaceous mould, which changes a part of the air [atmosphere] into carbonic acid, is itself changed by the air into geine and into the extract of mould; and it is upon this transformation that appears to depend, in part, the advantages derived from the tillage of the soil, which is divided by the action of the plow and exposed to the immediate influence of the air."

Einhof has ascertained that geine, in acid soils, is combined with phosphoric and acetic acids; and De Pontin, it is said, has also found it combined with the malic acid. These authorities are abundantly sufficient to prove that geine is found in a state of combination with a variety of acids. Some of these combinations are found not to be prejudicial to vegetation of the most useful kind, but in some of its combinations it may only suit the growth of vegetables of an acid character, as you have shown in your Essay on Calcareous Manures.

There is a point beyond which soils cannot be permanently enriched, without an improvement of their constitutional organization, which may be done by supplying those ingredients of a good soil which are deficient, such as clay, where sand is too predominant, and carbonate of lime, where that is deficient, &c.

But without a change in the constitutional organization of the soil, we cannot hope to carry its fertility, *permanently*, beyond what it had acquired in a state of nature. Soils which have been reduced by cultivation, where they have not been injured by washing rains, may be easily renovated. This must be done by again supplying them with those fertilizing ingredients of which they have been deprived by bad husbandry. This may be accomplished in part, by the application of manure; but it is to the atmosphere we must look as the great storehouse whence we are to draw the necessary supply of vegetable food. To this end, those green crops should be freely cultivated, which derive most of their food from the atmosphere. In soils adapted to it, red clover is the most suitable for this purpose. It is by far the most convenient and the cheapest method of renovating exhausted soils. It not only supplies a great deal of vegetable matter to soils that have been much reduced, but it is admirably calculated to pulverize and reduce its component parts to a finely divided state, and thus to produce a condition favorable to a combination with those elementary principles which are furnished by the atmosphere; and also greatly increases its capacity for absorbing moisture. Care should be taken also to suffer as few weeds to ripen their seeds as possible. These, previous to the time of ripening their seeds, derive nearly the whole of their nutriment from the atmosphere. By destroying them before they seed, nearly their whole product of vegetable matter is a net gain to the soil. Exhausting grain crops should be sparingly cultivated till the soil is completely renovated, and then should bear only such a proportion to the green crops as the soil will bear without deterioration. It should be a fixed principle never to suffer the soil to deteriorate, for as it costs as much to cultivate a soil producing only half or two thirds of a crop, as if it produced a full crop, it is perfectly clear that it is the interest of the cultivator to keep his land always in good heart. Besides, it is less difficult to keep land in a state of fertility than to renovate it after it has been exhausted by careless husbandry. But it is time to bring my desultory speculations to a close.

A. BEATTY.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1841.

IMPROVEMENT IN AGRICULTURE.

How can our farmers obtain the best return for the expenses of cultivation? How can their pursuit be rendered most lucrative? These are questions which many are compelled to ask, and which they would gladly have answered. No general reply can be made which will admit of application in all cases. And yet it is not difficult to furnish some views which most farmers would do well to regard. Though many of our common farmers are now accustomed to read and think much in relation to their pursuit, there yet are more who regularly go the rounds in which their fathers moved, seeking no new light and making no improvement. To all such we would say, *take some agricultural periodical, and read it.* But when you read, make use of your common sense and sound discretion. The paper will contain many things that you should not put entire confidence in; it will give advice which you are not to follow; it will give you imperfect and unsatisfactory statements; but, mingled with much that is not worth a second thought, you will find many statements and hints which can be turned to good account. Separate the chaff from the wheat for yourselves. Do this, and you will find wholesome food. Learn how others farm, and compare their methods with your own, for it must be that you will now and then learn that some man in some parts of his farming operations, has modes of proceeding which you will find it for your interest to adopt. You are not wiser than all others. Agricultural reading need not do you any harm—it may do you much good.

Another means of improvement to which some are now resorting, is the formation of town agricultural societies for the purpose of weekly or monthly discussions. From these small local societies, we anticipate more benefits than from the county, State or national associations. There the minds of the actual tillers of the soil, will be roused to observation and reflection.

An improvement may be effected on many farms by diminishing the quantity of land that is annually tilled. Take, for instance, a small farm which contains, besides its pastures and woodlands, 24 acres that are in tillage and cultivated grasses. Suppose that 6 acres are planted to corn, potatoes, roots, &c.; that 3 acres are sowed to English grain; and that 15 acres are in grass. On this farm it is customary to plant land that is broken up, two successive years, and then sow upon it grains and grass seed. The usual quantity of manure to the acre on the planted ground is 4 cords. This land will yield at the rate of 40 bushels, or $30 worth of corn, and $10 worth of stover. The crop, whether of corn, potatoes or roots is worth $40 per acre. On each acre of grain the crop is 20 bushels, or $15 worth of grain and $7 worth of straw. The hay from an acre is one ton, or $12 worth—

6 acres planted, will produce at $40,	$240
3 do. sowed, " " at 22,	66
15 do. in grass, " " at 12,	180
	$486

Now, leaving out of the account the interest of land, the worth of manure, the wear and tear of tools, &c. &c., we will suppose the labor and expense required for seeding, planting, tilling and harvesting the crop on each *planted acre* is $20; on each sowed acre, including seed and threshing, $10; on each acre in grass, $2 25. We have then in these items of cost—

6 acres planted, at $20,	$120 00
3 do. sowed, " 10,	30 00
15 do. in grass, " 2 25,	33 75
	$183 75

This sum, substracted from $486, leaves $302 25.

These estimates, though they leave unnoticed many of the items of expense, and are not to be regarded as helps in determining the absolute profit or loss in farming, are yet believed to be quite near to the facts on many farms a few miles back from the city.

We wish to determine whether the same amount of manure may not be so applied on these farms as to give a more profitable return. And for this purpose we will make some further suppositions.—Let 9 of the 24 acres be turned out as pasture land. Let 3 acres be planted and 1 1-2 acre be sowed. Now, the quantity of manure on the acre may be doubled; we will apply 8 cords. As the crops will be increased, the expenses, especially those of harvesting, will be increased. Let the tilled or planted land require 25 dollars per acre—the sowed, eleven—the grass, two and a half dollars. The cost then will be—

3 acres planted, at 25 dolls.	$75 00
1 1-2 " sowed, at 11 "	16 50
10 1-2 " in grass, at 2 50	26 25
	$117 75

The crops we suppose may now be, on the planted land, 60 bushels or 45 dollars worth of corn and 12 and a half dollars worth of stover—or other productions worth 57 and a half dollars per acre. The sowed land may yield 30 bushels or 22 and a half worth of grain, and 10 dollars worth of straw. The grass land should give 1 1-2 ton or 18 dollars worth per acre. The 9 acres turned out should be worth as pasturage 3 dollars each. We have then—

3 acres, planted, at $57 50,	$172 50
1 1 2 " sowed, at 32 50,	48 75
10 1-2 " in grass, at 18 00,	189 00
9 " in pasturage, at $3,	27 00
	$437 25

Taking from this $117 75, there is left a balance of $319 50. In the former case we had a balance of $302 25. The difference between these gives $17 25 in favor of putting 8 cords of manure, instead of 4 cords to the acre.

Another fact of much consequence is here disclosed. By the process first described, the labor and seed cost $183 75; in the latter case they cost only $117 75: this latter and smaller outlay, gives an income greater than the other by $17 25. Consequently the double manuring diminishes the amount of loss in those seasons when the crops fail.

Each reader, we presume, will modify our suppositions so as to fit them to the usual expenses and usual crops on his own lands and those of his neighbors. In some places the balance may be found on the other side, but we doubt whether it often will in this vicinity.

There are difficulties in the way of making the change complete at once. Should the 9 acres be forthwith opened to the cows, the crop of hay would come short. This we know, and we should advise the turning out of only a small part of this at first, and increasing the quantity from time to time, as the remaining lands were brought up in fertility. Each man can judge from year to year how it is best to proceed. Our object is not to advise in regard to the details, but merely to present distinctly the question whether it is not more profitable to till less land *well manured*, than to distribute the manure so widely that all the crops must be small.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Society held August 7th, 1841—

Voted, That it is expedient to have an exhibition of Fruits and Flowers—and the following Committees were chosen to carry the same into effect:—

Committee of General Arrangements—Messrs Samuel Walker, Jona. Winship, L. P. Grosvenor, M. P. Wilder, J. Stickney, J. J. Low, J. L. Russell, R. T. Paine, C. M. Hovey, J. E. Teschemacher, Otis Johnson, David Haggerston, Wm. H. Cowan, R. Manning, J. M. Ives, Geo. Brown, Cheever Newhall, Jos. Breck, Wm. McLellan, W. Kenrick, S. R. Johnson, S. Sweeter, P. B. Hovey, J. L. L. F. Warren, J. A. Kenrick, Wm. E. Carter, J. W. Russell, Rufus Howe, S. Pond, J. Hovey, A. Bowditch, Wm. B. Kingsbury and Augustus Story.

Special Committee to decorate the Hall and to take charge of the Fruits and Flowers—Messrs Sam'l Walker, Wm. Oliver, B. V French, J. L. L. F. Warren, P. B. Hovey and Augustus Story.

Committee to make Report of the Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables exhibited—Messrs Sam'l Walker, B.V. French, J. L. L. F. Warren and P. B Hovey.

Attest, E. M. RICHARDS, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

☞The Committee of Arrangements will meet at the Society's room on Saturday next, 21st inst, at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance of the members is requested. Per order,
SAM'L WALKER, *Ch'mn.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS.

Saturday, Aug. 14.

From S. R. Johnson—a fine display of China Roses, including the varieties Amie Vibert, (a fine white,) De Arcole, Noisette la Mark, and a splendid cluster of Noisette (Madame de Prez,) with more than forty buds and flowers.

From Capt. Macondry—fine Dahlias.

From Miss Sumner—Bouquets.

From J. L. L. F. Warren—Bouquets and Dahlias.

From S. Sweetser—Bouquets and Dahlias.

From Hovey & Co—Bouquets.

From Parker Barnes—Dahlias.

From Sam'l Walker—fine large Bouquets, and Phloxes of different sorts, including a fine seedling from W. Richardson, the beautiful white seedling raised by W. E. Carter, called Harrisonia, Phlox decussata, which we think the very best of Whites, and other fine sorts; Dracocephalum repens.

From B. E. Cotting—Native flowers, including Lobelia cardinalis, Lythrum verticillatum, and other fine sorts.

From M. P. Wilder—Lilium Lancifolium album—one of the new Lilies imported from Japan into Germany, by Dr. Van Siebold. On two spikes there were eight expanded flowers and ten buds: it is, in our estimation, a superb plant. We noticed some fine specimens of Dahlias of the newly imported varieties; also, some fine flowers of the old ones.

From J. Stickney—Dahlias.

From J. H. Hovey—a fine specimen of Gladiolus floribundus.

From Messrs Winship—Bouquets and several rare cut flowers.

In some of the stands there were good specimens of Dahlias, but the season has been very unfavorable for perfect flowers, unless considerable pains have been taken to water, &c. For the Committee,
JOSEPH BRECK.

EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

Saturday, Aug. 7.

The specimens of fruit exhibited at the rooms today were numerous, and many of them very fine.

The choice specimens of Black Hamburg Grapes, by Otis Johnson, Esq, of Lynn, attracted much notice, and were well worthy of it.

E Breed, Esq, of Charlestown, exhibited the most splendid Peaches that have been shown for some length of time. They measured from 8 1-2 to 10 inches in circumference, and weighed from 6 1-2 to 7 1-2 oz. each.

J. A. Kenrick, Newton, exhibited good specimens of the Apricot—out of door cultivation; also, Early Scarlet Cherry Plum, and Belle Magnifique Cherry.

From J. Lovett, Beverly, a handsome summer apple, but without a name. Also, specimens of White Whortleberries.

The President of the Society, M. P. Wilder, Esq, exhibited very fine specimens of the Apricot—out door cultivation.

Mr Winslow, Roxbury, exhibited specimens of Cherries, name unknown.

From Mr Brigham, Boston, Apricots—very fair.

Mr Macondry, Dorchester, exhibited very fine Siberian Crab Apples.

From J. Hovey, Roxbury, Early Harvest Apples—very fine specimens.

Mr Thayer exhibited the fruit of the High Blackberry which he cultivates in his garden. The fruit attracted much notice from its large and beautiful appearance.

From S. Pond, Cambridgeport, Early Harvest Apples.

A. D. Williams, Esq., Roxbury, exhibited again today, specimens of Red and White Currants. The currants which were exhibited today by Mr Williams, and those exhibited by him on former occasions, have been generally admitted to be the finest ever shown in New England.

Specimens of an early Pear, and specimens of a late Raspberry, were exhibited by J. L. L. F. Warren, of Brighton.

The following memorandum was by request introduced into this report:

Specimens of the Corn called the "Davison," raised by Thomas Dawson, of Bloomfield, Kentucky, were upon the table today. One ear when gathered weighed 2 lb. 10 oz.; greatest length, 13 inches; *twenty rows*—gathered early part of October, 1840: presented by S. Sumner.

Mr Sweetser, of Woburn, also exhibited fine specimens of Tomato.

For the Committee,
JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Erratum.—In R. Newton's communication in our last No., the word "plants" in two places, should have been *plums*. The mistake occurred from the similarity in appearance of the words in the author's MS., *plum* being there spelt *p l u m–b*.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending August 15.

August, 1841.		5 A.M.	12, M.	7, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	9	68	73	73	S. E.
Tuesday,	10	67	84	77	E.
Wednesday,	11	69	66	64	E.
Thursday,	12	64	84	68	S. W.
Friday,	13	65	85	72	W.
Saturday,	14	62	75	62	E.
Sunday,	15	58	74	66	S. E.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, August 16, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 550 Beef Cattle, 425 Stores, 4,200 Sheep, and 680 Swine,—100 Swine were reported last week.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—Last weeks prices were not on all qualities sustained. A few were sold on the hoof at a trifle above our quotations. We quote first quality, $5 75. Second quality, $5 00 a 5 50. Third quality, $3 25 a 4 25. Good Cows $4 00 a 4 50.

Stores.—Not a sufficient number were sold to establish prices. We noticed two year old sold from $9 to 14. We also noticed a lot past three year old, sold for $13 each.

Sheep.—Lots were sold for $1 12, $1 25, $1 33, $1 50, $1 66, $1 83, $2 00 and $2 25.

Swine.—Several lots unsold. A lot of shoats to peddle, 4 for sows and 5 for barrows. A selected lot of barrows 5 1-2. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, very little in market. Red Top, new seed by the bag 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 10 c. Flax Seed, $1, 37 to 1 50 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb.

FLOUR. Howard Street $6 00—Genesee $6 25—Ohio $6 00.

GRAIN. Corn—Northern Yellow none—Round Yellow 82—Southern Flat Yellow 80—White 78.—Rye—Northern 75 to 80—Southern 60 to 65. Oats—Southern 44 to 46—Northern 46 to 50.

PROVISIONS. Beef—Mess $10 50 to 11 00—Prime $6 50—No. 1 $9 00. Pork—Extra—15 00—Clear 14 50—Mess $13 00. Hams—Northern 9 c per lb—Southern, none. Lard—Boston 9 c per lb.—Southern, 8 to 8 1-2. Butter—Lump 18 to 22—Firkin 12 to 18—Shipping 8 to 14.

HAY, per ton, $18 to 20—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14.

CHEESE—Old 11 c.—New 8.

EGGS, 14 a 16.

WOOL—The market for this article has not experienced any change of late. Pulled Wool is rather scarce, and there is but a limited supply of low Fleeces and of fine Fleeces the stock is also moderate. Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 50 to 55 c.—American full blood, washed, 47 to 50—Do 3 4 blood, washed, 44 to 46—Do. 1-2 blood, washed, 36 to 40—1-4 and common do, 35 to 37—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 to 28—Do. unwashed, 10 to 14—Bengasi Sheep, 8 to 10—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 to 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 43 to 46—No. 1 do. do. 37 to 42—No 2 do do 26 to 30—No 3 do do 18 to 20.

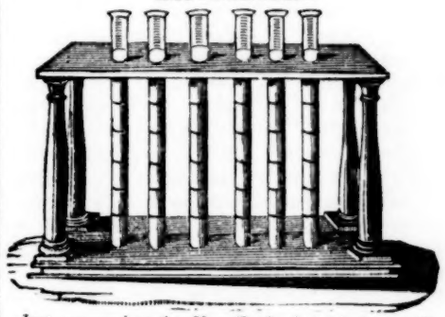
BULBOUS ROOTS.

The subscribers offers for sale a great variety of Pæonies, Lillys, Crown Imperials, and other Bulbous and fibrous rooted plants which are most successfully planted in August.

Also, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, and Bulbous roots of every description. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Aug 11.

LACTOMETERS.



Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52, North Market st., a few sets of Lactometers, for testing the quality of milk.

June 23 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

STRAWBERRIES! STRAWBERRIES!!

The subscriber would offer to the public, the present season, his *Selected Collection*, consisting of *seven varieties*; they are such as have stood the test of a *fair trial* for *seven years*, and all grown by the subscriber.

Warren's Seeding Methven, a new and valuable kind, a free bearer, fruit very large and juicy; fruit measuring 5 1-2 inches have been exhibited the present season. This variety can be warranted to be one of the finest varieties grown, and will produce as fine fruit and as large quantity, with the same cultivation, as any other ever offered. The price of this Seedling is $5 00 per hundred plants.

Methven Castle.— Fruit extremely large, high flavored and showy; specimens of this fruit have been shown this season six inches in circumference. Price three dollars per hundred plants.

Keen's Seedling. — A very superior variety, fruit very large, rich dark color, and uncommonly high flavored. Price three dollars per hundred.

Royal Scarlet.—Fruit long oval shaped and juicy, very free bearer, and very hardy. Price two dollars.

Hautbois.—Fruit larger than English Wood, exceedingly numerous, sometimes yielding 100 berries to the plant.—Price two dollars.

Early Virginia.—This is known to be the earliest and best fruit for market, a free bearer and very hardy. Price two dollars.

English Wood—Fruit well known for years. Price one dollar.

Every plant sent from this garden will be warranted to be free from mixtures, and shall also be young and healthy, worth the price paid for them.

All orders directed to the subscriber, inclosing the amount for the order, or with a good reference, shall be promptly attended to, and the plants forwarded agreeably to directions. Orders can also be left in the subscriber's box, at JOSEPH BRECK & CO'S Seed Warehouse.

JAMES L. L. F. WARREN.

Aug. 11. copis1m *Nonantum Vale, Brighton.*

NOTICE TO HORTICULTURISTS.

Whale Oil Soap.

The subscriber has constantly on hand, and in quantities to suit purchasers, this useful article which has lately proved itself so destructive to the great variety of insects which infest the Garden, Shrubs, Vines and Flowers.

THADDEUS PERKINS, 109 State street.

Boston Aug. 4th, 1841. 1m

THE CANKER WORM.

Newhall's Invention for Destroying the Canker Worm.

The subscriber having made improvements in the trough and roof, for destroying this depredator on our fruit, and other trees, (he deeming these improvements important) has obtained a Patent. The peculiar properties of this roof, are, that its sides project downwards enclosing the trough; thus protecting the oil from the wind and rain; and being disconnected with the trough is placed at a suitable distance from it.

The facility with which the condition of the trough may be examined by means of these two moveable sides, I consider an important recommendation.

The *improvement* in the trough is the insertion of a tube in its side, placed in an oblique position, the lower end bearing on the bottom of the trough and having the other end elevated nearly to its top. Water enough is put into the trough to cover the lower end of the tube, oil is then put in, which being lighter will cover the top of the water; water being so subtile an element, is liable to penetrate through the top of the roof and find its way into the trough, if so it would sink below the oil and pass out through the tube without overflowing, leaving the oil in the trough. I believe all roofs hitherto have failed to keep *all* the water out, hence the utility of a tube. Although it is believed these improvements will be recommended by their own merits, I subjoin a certificate from those who have used them.

N. B. Those who wish this remedy applied to their trees, are requested to direct a line to the subscriber, post paid. A model may be seen at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Lynn, 7th Mo., 1841. DANIEL NEWHALL.

We the undersigned, have the preceding season used Newhall's Improvement for destroying the Canker Worm. Last year the foliage on many of our trees was entirely destroyed, looking as though a fire had passed through them. The use of Newhall's Improvement the preceding season of their ascent, has destroyed nearly all the worms; on some trees none could be found, and they are now in a flourishing condition, covered with foliage, and many of them loaded with fruit.

We believe this improvement is an effectual remedy against this depredator, and that if proper attention be paid during the ascent of the Grub it will exterminate the Canker worm from the tree.

George Johnson,	Moses Breed,
Samuel Curtis,	John Pratt,
Paul Newhall,	M. C. Pratt,
Otis Johnson,	Estes Newhall,
Isaac Bassett,	James Breed, Jr.,
Theophilus Breed,	Stephen N. Breed.

Lynn, 7th, Mo., 1841. eow4t Aug 4.

PURE SPERM OIL.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS & CO.

No. 101 State St, keep constantly for sale, Winter, Spring and Fall Sperm Oil, bleached and unbleached; which they warrant to be of the best quality and to burn without crusting.

Oil Canisters of various sizes.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1841. 1s1y

GOOD CULTIVATORS AT $3 50

Good Cultivators for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street. Price $3,50. JOS. BRECK & CO.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. 1s1y. Nov. 17.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHO ARE THE FREE?

BY JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE.

We copy, says a late English paper, the following verses from "The Chaplet, a Poetical Offering for the Lyceums Bazaar," Manchester. The piece is a worthy gift to the cause of popular education, by (we believe) an operative:

Who are the Free?

They who have scorned the tyrant and his rod,
And bow'd in worship unto none but God;
They who have made the conqueror's glory dim—
Unchain'd in soul though manacled in limb—
Unwarp'd by prejudice—unawed by wrong,
Friends to the weak, and fearless of the strong;
They who could change not with the changing hour,
The self same men in peril and in power;
True to the law of right, as warmly prone
To grant another's as maintain their own;
Foes of oppression, whereso'er it be—
These are the proudly free!

Who are the Great?

They who have boldly ventured to explore
Unsounded seas, and lands unknown before—
Soar'd on the wings of science, wide and far,
Measured the sun, and weigh'd each distant star—
Pierced the dark depths of ocean and of earth,
And brought uncounted wonders into birth—
Repell'd the pestilence, restrain'd the storm,
And given new beauty to the human form—
Waken'd the voice of reason, and unfurled
The page of truthful knowledge to the world:
They who have toil'd and studied for mankind—
Aroused the slumbering virtues of the mind—
Taught us a thousand blessings to create:
These are the nobly great!

Who are the Wise?

They who have govern'd with a self-control
Each wild and baneful passion of the soul—
Curb'd the strong impulse of all fierce desires,
But kept alive affection's purer fires:
They who have passed the labyrinth of life,
Without one hour of weakness or of strife;
Prepared each change of fortune to endure;
Humble tho' rich, and dignified tho' poor—
Skill'd in the latent movements of the heart—
Learn'd in the lore which nature can impart—
Teaching that sweet philosophy aloud,
Which sees the "silver lining" of the cloud,
Looking for good in all beneath the skies:
These are the truly wise!

Who are the blest?

They who have kept their sympathies awake,
And scattered joy for more than custom's sake;
Steadfast and tender in the hour of need,
Gentle in thought—benevolent in deed;
Whose looks have power to make dissension cease—
Whose smiles are pleasant, and whose words are peace;
They who have lived as harmless as the dove,
Teachers of truth and ministers of love;
Love for all moral power—all mental grace—
Love for the humblest of the human race—
Love for that tranquil joy that virtue brings—
Love for the Giver of all goodly things;
True followers of that soul exalting plan,
Which Christ laid down to bless and govern man.
They who can calmly linger at the last,
Survey the future, and recall the past;
And with that hope which triumphs over pain,
Feel well assured they have not lived in vain;
Then wait in peace their hour of final rest;
These are the only blest!

Every thing great is not always good; but all good things are great.

From the New York Tribune.

THE DUTY TO LABOR.

"The world owes me a good living, and I'll have it," says some blackleg as he finishes a luxurious repast; "here, landlord, another bottle of your prime Madeira." Half a dozen empty-headed fops, who sit gazing on him by stealth, in silent admiration, hail the sentiment with a shout of rapturous applause. "That's it—the world owes us a good living, and we'll have it!—Landlord! more wine here! we wont go home till morning. Let's go it while we're young. Who cares for the expense?"

The consequence of this is the pilfering of money drawers, the ignominious loss of employment, genteel loaferism, and so on, until one of these enterprising gentlemen, in eager pursuit of the good living the world owes him, puts the wrong man's name to a check, or in some kindred way gets a ticket for the marble palace at Sing Sing, where the State provides "a living" for those it considers deserving, but not just such an one as consists with their own estimate of their exalted merits.

The great error in this case is the original maxim. It is false and detestable. "The world owes you a good living." How owes? Have you earned it by good service? If you have, whether on the anvil or in the pulpit, as a toiler or a teacher, you have acquired a just right to livelihood. But if you have eaten as much as you have earned, or, still worse, have done little or no good, the world owes you nothing.

Mankind are just waking to a consciousness of the duty resting on every man to be active and useful in his day and in his sphere. All are not called to dig or hew, or plow or plane—but every man has a sphere of usefulness allotted him by Providence, and he is unfaithful to his high trust if he deserts it for idle pomp or heedless luxury. One man may be fitted by nature and inclination for an artisan, another for a sailor, and a third for a merchant; but no man was ever born fitted only to be an idler and a drone.

"But has not a rich man a *right* to enjoy his wealth?" Most certainly: we would be the last to deprive him of it. He has a natural and legal right to possess and enjoy it in any manner not injurious to others; but he has no moral right to be useless because he has superior means of being useful. Let him possess in abundance the means of satisfying every pure and just desire of his nature, and become wiser, nobler, larger in soul than his less fortunate neighbor; but never let him forget, as, if properly trained, he never can, that it is his solemn duty to be useful to his fellow creatures, especially to the depressed and suffering—to labor for their benefit, and suffer, if need be, for their elevation.

The world soon learns to respect its benefactors in whatever sphere, and to realize that he who truly and honestly exerts himself in some department of useful effort, may justly claim a brotherhood with all who toil, and make, and earn. Let the rich cease to look down on the poor—the merchant on the porter; let each respect the dignity of man, whether in his own person or that of his less fortunate brother; let haughtiness and pride cease on one side, and envy, jealousy, and hatred, with their train of direful consequences, will vanish from the other, and all, animated by a common kindness, will move forward in concord to the attainment of the highest good.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TO THE PUBLIC.

DR. CHARLES M. WOOD, *Veterinary Surgeon,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Blossom St., to 69 Carver St. All orders left at his house, or at the stable of Wm. Forbes, No. 7 Sudbury St., will be promptly attended to, and gratefully acknowledged. All diseases of Horses, Cattle or Swine, are attended to. Also, castrating and spaying.

For the information of those who may have occasion for his services, and are unacquainted with his practice, he is politely permitted to refer to the following gentlemen who have employed him for a number of years past.

Wm. Forbes,	Williams & Pearson,
Wm. J. Niles,	Geo. Meacham,
Joshua Seward,	S. K. Bayley,
J. B. Read,	L. Maynard,
James F. Fullham,	Isaac Foster,
Wm P. Loring,	Artemas White,
Joseph C. Pray.	Brown & Sevrence.

Boston, April 28.

NEW TURNIP SEED.

Just received and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street,

500 lbs. TURNIP SEED, of the growth of 1841.

July 14. JOS. BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are required by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.